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## Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

### East Germans Close Brandenburg Gate

BERLIN (Reuters). — East Germans yesterday closed the famous Brandenburg Gate, main crossing-point between the Communist and Western sectors of the divided city, and threatened counter-measures against any hostile action.

THERE is reason for deep satisfaction that the Eichmann trial should be finished. If he is found guilty, there will be further statements by defence and prosecution concerning the penalty, but this is a matter only of some hours.

Justice has taken its course on two levels, as regards Eichmann, and as regards the era he represents. The historical aspect has been the more impressive, but it is not necessarily the more important. It is true that for the first time evidence has been produced in public of the full horrors of the Nazi regime, which has found so many apologists without Germany as well as within, and this was necessary in order to put this regime in its proper perspective.

Of even greater significance, however, is the broad legal question that has been raised, namely of the ultimate degree of ultimate responsibility which the individual bears for his actions. No man could have carried out this fantastic task of trying to wipe out a nation by himself, without the acquiescence and cooperation of a huge organization. Dr. Servatius, the defence attorney, made clear his view that there would have been no question of guilt on Eichmann's part had he not been the Nazi war criminal; on the contrary, he would probably have received the highest decorations. "It is the state that makes policy, the citizen carries it out with blind obedience. Other nations have been wiped out as a matter of policy, the Red Indians, the Australian aborigines, and this was never considered unlawful." The citizen cannot decide for the state. His fate depends on whether his state's policy succeeds. It is a depressing philosophy, and one that proved similarly pernicious in Hitlerite Germany and Stalinist Russia.

Dr. Servatius made another observation, that is worth pondering. "There could have been no crime against the Jewish people at the time under discussion," he argued, "because international law only recognized nations were not peoples. There was no Jewish State then, and the charge becomes a legal fiction." While this is not an argument that has any legal weight, it could be used to give validity, if any were needed, to the need for the Jewish people to restore their State. As individuals, Jews were easily recognized as such and could be sought out to be killed once an order had been given to destroy the Jews, and their children, and to sterilize the half-Jews to wipe out all memory of their existence. But because they were individuals and not a nation they had no means of defence, no place where they could go; not even the right to sue their executioners, according to Dr. Servatius.

Even now that we have reached the end of the arguments we are no nearer understanding the motivations of the slayers. Dr. Eichmann never claimed to have believed the Jews posed any real threat to Germany. How can one link this pedantic officer with the fussy man who the endless memoranda he signed spelled death for hundreds of thousands? There seem to be no answers to the questions.

It remains only to note that none of the dire catastrophes that were prophesied came to pass. Argentina and the rest of the world allowed a sense of justice and sense of proportion to come to play with regard to the irregularities of Eichmann's capture. Jurists have recognized that the trial was held with meticulous fairness. Ordinary people the world over were deeply shocked by the realization of where anti-Semitism can lead in a totalitarian regime. Israelis who escaped the Holocaust did not suffer a mass breakdown. The younger generation did not turn to despise parents and grandparents who had been killed without fighting; they said simply it would never have happened had there been an Israel army. It is not the first time that the courage to do what is just and needful proves right.

Two other main crossings, Friedrichstrasse and Chausseestraße, remained open. About 1,500 Germans have slipped through from East to West since the border restrictions were imposed early Saturday. Most of them swam across ditches, made their way across fields, or clambered over gardens. But about 40,000 East Germans and East Berliners, who worked in West Berlin until last week-end, were missing from their jobs yesterday.

East German security forces yesterday afternoon completely cleared the broad Unter den Linden Boulevard, which leads up to the Brandenburg Gate from the East, down as far as the Friedrichstrasse, a distance of about half a mile.

All roads leading to the area, in which the massive stone Soviet Embassy building stands, were sealed off by armed police.

On the Western side, West Berlin police began clearing the crowds, estimated at over 5,000, and pushing them back to the British sector past the Soviet War Memorial.

British Turned Back Three British officers in a staff car were turned back when they tried to drive through Brandenburg Gate, which on Saturday was the centre of tension.

The West Berlin City Government warned that any unauthorized demonstrations on the Berlin and German problems, the Chancellor said. Dr. Adenauer spoke at an election rally of his Christian Democratic Party in London. The Foreign Office said officially counter-measures certainly will be taken by the British Government. But privately, officials advised newsmen Britain never has been enthusiastic for any sort of reprisals. Britain feels actions and counter-actions, provocations and counter-provocations can only lead to a breakdown in relations and possibly disastrous results.

Prime Minister Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Lord Home, who are both vacationing away from London, are convinced there is no reasonable alternative to negotiating a Berlin settlement with the Russians.

US Includes Peking In Arms Cut Plan

NEW YORK (AP). — Communist China would be invited to participate in any plan for "drastic" disarmament, Mr. John McCloy, President Kennedy's chief disarmament advisor, said Sunday night. Appearing on the "Meet the Press" television show, Mr. McCloy said America's comprehensive plan for complete universal disarmament (reported briefly in The Jerusalem Post yesterday) would be ready this autumn. He declined to discuss details of the plan except to say that the U.S. was now discussing it with her allies.

In reply to a question, Mr. McCloy said that total disarmament was impossible until "we have a means for settling international disputes," but added: "The emergency is so great that we must explore every avenue."

While the world may never have 100 per cent control of nuclear weapons, Mr. McCloy said, the object is to reduce the problem to a point where there is "only a remote possibility that (the Russians) are hiding one or two."

Mr. McCloy said he would see the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Valerian Zorin, after Labour Day (September 4) to continue disarmament discussions.

MAPAI ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY

ALL SUPER-SOL STORES WILL OPEN ON ELECTION DAY UNTIL 2 P.M.

THE EXTERNAL POALEI ERETZ ISRAEL

Soviet Envoy Seeks Adenauer Audience

BONN (Reuters). — Mr. Andrei Smirnov, the Soviet Ambassador here, tonight asked for a date to be fixed for a meeting between himself and Chancellor Adenauer.

The request came after Dr. Adenauer left Bonn to address an election meeting at Regensburg, and was expected to be discussed at a West German Cabinet meeting today, a Government spokesman said.

Bonn Threatens Trade Sanctions

REGENSBURG. — Chancellor Adenauer said last night the West is considering economic sanctions against the Soviet bloc in response to the Communist move sealing off East Berlin.

Dr. Adenauer said the sanctions under consideration include even a possible total East-West trade embargo.

The Chancellor said the Bonn Government was examining the inter-zonal trade between West and East Germany before deciding whether to cancel the present commercial agreement.

All partners of the NATO alliance were agreed to take drastic measures against East Germany unless Premier Khrushchev declared his readiness to negotiate over the Berlin and German problems, the Chancellor said.

Dr. Adenauer spoke at an election rally of his Christian Democratic Party in London. The Foreign Office said officially counter-measures certainly will be taken by the British Government. But privately, officials advised newsmen Britain never has been enthusiastic for any sort of reprisals. Britain feels actions and counter-actions, provocations and counter-provocations can only lead to a breakdown in relations and possibly disastrous results.

Prime Minister Macmillan and Foreign Secretary Lord Home, who are both vacationing away from London, are convinced there is no reasonable alternative to negotiating a Berlin settlement with the Russians.

JFK Confers On Counter-Steps

WASHINGTON. — President Kennedy called in Secretary of State Rusk yesterday for a conference on the mounting crisis over Berlin. Rusk said he would discuss counter-measures the Western powers may take against the Communist ban on the flight of refugees into West Berlin. In another development, Assistant Secretary of State Foy Kohler arranged a meeting with the Ambassador of Britain, France and West Germany for mid-afternoon to discuss actions the West may take beyond the lodging of a formal protest with the Soviet commander in East Berlin.

Diplomats said this may include a retaliatory ban on travel from West to East Germany — which could be a blow to the East German economy.

Mr. Kennedy conferred for 30 minutes with his Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, soon after returning from a week-end at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. Mr. Thompson told reporters that they had "a very interesting talk," and confirmed that it dealt at least in part with the border situation between East and West Berlin.

It was learned that instructions were sent to the American commander in West Berlin early yesterday to protest to the Soviet commandant against the closing of the East-West Berlin border. Britain and France were reported lodging parallel protests.

US Acts to Increase Navy Personnel

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Navy announced yesterday that it will freeze on continued active duty about 26,000 enlisted men and officers who otherwise would be leaving active service.

These men will be held on duty for periods varying from six months to a year. The order is part of the military build-up programme and is designed to help the Navy expand toward a new authorized strength of 697,000 from its present level of about 628,000.

# THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1961 • 6 Eilat, 5721 • 4 Rabi'Awal, 1961



Sihanouk Resigns As Cambodia Chief

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP). — Cambodia's King and Chief of State, Norodom Sihanouk, unexpectedly handed his resignation to parliament last night.

Sihanouk, King since June 13, 1960, following the death of his father, Norodom Summarit, was also Premier of the tiny South-East Asian country.

Sihanouk's message requested the 61-member elected parliament to choose a new Chief of State and Premier.

He has been active in past months trying to bring together the rival princes of neighbouring Laos in hopes of reaching a settlement of the conflict there.

Cambodia, a former member of the French Union that became independent in 1953, is a constitutional monarchy which with Vietnam and Laos had formed the Associated States of French Indo-China.

Speaking in Swahili and Kikuyu, Mr. Sihanouk said he hoped soon to be free to arrange meetings and speak to the people on Kenya's problems.

Mr. Sihanouk is not yet a completely free man. The Government intends that he should be under certain restrictions for the first few days of his stay here, so that he can protect himself from over-enthusiastic supporters. After this he will be free to move about but will be prevented from running for election to the Legislative Council by a law withholding this right from people who have served more than two years in prison.

Mr. Sihanouk told journalists he was not bitter about his imprisonment because he said: "I regard everybody as my friend."

Bonn Loan to Jordan For Akaba Expansion

AMMAN (AP). — The West German Government has agreed to lend Jordan \$2.7m. David Abu Ghannieh, Director of the Akaba Port Development, announced yesterday on his return from Bonn, where he negotiated the loan.

He said the money, to be used for the expansion of Akaba's port and quay and for the construction of warehouses, will be issued in three instalments within two years at 7.5 per cent interest and will be repayable within 15 years.

Murville Sees Berlin Dispute As 'Dangerous Signpost'

PARIS (Reuters). — The French Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville, warned last night that the Berlin situation threatened "to deteriorate into a dangerous crisis in the next few months."

He expressed the hope that the East-West struggle would be settled peacefully but said that "in any case we face it resolutely."

M. Couve de Murville made his remarks in a speech prepared for a speech by the French Ambassador to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, which he addressed on the occasion of the two-day annual meeting of the International Council of Ebnal Brith.

M. Couve de Murville described the Berlin dispute as one of the "dangerous signposts" of the great struggle between West and East. "But it is a struggle we must win peacefully I hope, and in any case we face it with resolution," he said.

M. Couve de Murville mentioned Berlin after speaking of "the link which always exists between the interests of the Jewish people, wherever they may be and whatever their nationality, and the interests of democracy." He said the Jewish people could not survive except in liberty "just (the French) only wish to live in liberty."

### Servatius Urges Case Against Eichmann be Dismissed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

With a plea that the judges of Israel hand down a "Solomonic judgment" and dismiss the case against Eichmann, Dr. Robert Servatius, defence counsel, completed his summing-up speech at noon yesterday.

Immediately afterwards, Justice Joseph Lohr, President of the specially-composed Jerusalem District Court trying Eichmann, announced that the three-man court would recess until it was ready to hand down judgment, which apparently will not be before November.

In his final words, Dr. Servatius asked that the ancient religious conception of retribution (the Sabbath Year) be followed. "There is no call to forgive and forget, but for a truce, for a period of deep thought. The passage of time will bring peace. This must of itself heal old grudges, and mankind will return to self-restraint and humanity."

Dr. Servatius closed by saying: "I move that the principle of prescription, as recognized in Argentina, be recognized here, and the blameworthy act of the accused be wiped out, for this is also a way of peace. I propose that this court close the file and dismiss the case against the accused."

Dr. Servatius said Nuremberg gave birth to the "table" that Hitler had delegated to Eichmann the task of exterminating the Jews. This was not true, he said, had been used as a scapegoat by others. The defence counsel continued to hark away at the charges levelled against Eichmann, claiming that in many cases the accused had no jurisdiction, in others nothing had been proved, and that Eichmann's real task had been simply something akin to that of a transport official.

Innocent Agent In performing it, he said, Eichmann had no idea he was committing a crime, even if he knew the Jews were being deported to their deaths, for the German nation was behind him and the rest of the world refused to accept the Jews.

Dr. Servatius also pointed out that massacres of groups of persons by those stronger than themselves — the slaughter of the Red Indians by the Americans, the Huguenots by the French — had occurred before, and no one had accused the victors of committing a crime.

Earlier he had remarked that the idea of slaughtering the weak had not been uprooted from mankind and was apt to recur.

Eichmann closely followed the proceedings, continually glancing at his big defence counsel to the judge.

Nehru: Won't Annex Portuguese Enclaves

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru rejected yesterday an Opposition demand in the Lower House that the Government formally declare the Portuguese-Indian enclaves of Goa, Daman and Diu integral parts of India.

Speaking on a bill to confer Indian citizenship on the residents of the former Portuguese-Indian enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Haveli, Mr. Nehru said the people of these two enclaves had chosen Portuguese rule in 1954, ruling themselves since and unanimously sought a merger with India. Goa, Daman and Diu, however, were still under Portuguese rule, and while India desired and had no doubt that these would become part of India, the constitution could not be amended "to put in it our wishes for the future," Mr. Nehru said.

The Lower House unanimously approved the bill, which now goes to the Upper House.

In the Upper House, Mr. Nehru yesterday rejected Communist suggestions that American military aid to Pakistan should be declared "an unfriendly act."

## Million Voters Expected To Cast Ballots Today

Political Leaders Wind Up Campaign

Jerusalem Post Staff

Something under a million persons are expected to cast their ballots today in the elections to the Fifth Knesset. Polls will be open from 7 a.m. to midnight.

The weatherman predicts that today's temperatures will be slightly higher than yesterday's, when Tel Aviv and Haifa recorded 31 degrees, with humidity in the mid-40s. In Jerusalem, the temperature will also rise above 30, but the air will be considerably drier.

Heavy pressure at the polls is expected in the evening hours, when temperatures will have subsided somewhat. A total of 1,371,647 persons are registered as voters at the 2,500 polling stations across the country. However, after subtracting the 150,000 election notification cards which were returned undelivered, the estimated 1,900,000 Israelis abroad, and those either unable or disinclined to vote, it is unlikely that the number of ballots cast will exceed a million.

The weather is also expected to be a factor in the turnout, which was not the case in 1959, when 94,000 persons — 81.6 per cent of the electorate — voted on a clear November day.

The largest voting district is Tel Aviv, with more than 400,000 voters or 36 per cent of the electorate. They will cast their ballots at 660 polling stations.

Jerusalem has 108,000 registered voters and 157 polls, and Haifa has 178,000 voters and 278 polls.

The largest election district, extending from Kibbutz Sa'ad to Eilat, has 46,000 eligible voters and 137 polls. Twenty-one have been set up for the 1,125 eligible Beduin.

B-G and Goldmann Winding up his electioneering tour, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told a Mapai-sponsored meeting in the Yehoshua quarter here that he envisaged the main tasks for the present were:

● To strengthen the fraternity of the Jewish people and the unity of the people of Israel;

● Uproot factionalism and superstitious divisions in the nation and

● Equal educational opportunity for all young people.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who has been heard by about 350,000 people in this campaign, asked for the voters' confidence and enabled those who had steered the country's destinies so far to continue in their efforts to solve the difficult problems facing it.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann concluded the Liberal Party campaign here with a charge that Mapai's leaders were responsible for an "exaggerated party fanaticism which prevents a proper internal debate." Mapai's leaders were mainly to blame "not so much because of ideological fanaticism as for their lust for power," he said.

He urged the Liberal Party to try to raise the level of public debate and so compel other parties to follow suit.

Dr. Goldmann was addressing the Liberal's final meeting in the Sheraton Hotel.

Medical Assembly Opens in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

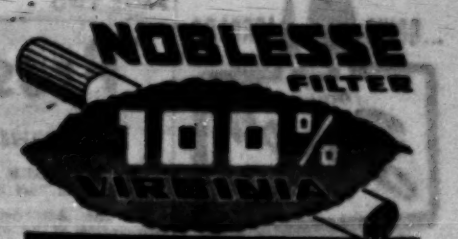
Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last night called on Israel's doctors to help "uncover the bacteria that cause wars and enmity between nations."

Addressing the opening session of the Fifth World Assembly of the Israel Medical Association at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, Mr. Ben-Gurion lauded the achievements of Israeli medicine in bringing the nation to a high health level. He noted that the 1959 United Nations Year Book ranks Israel the fifth nation in the world in terms of life expectancy statistics.

Mr. Ben-Gurion called on the Association to support the project to publish the Hebrew medical writings of the Jewish physicians of medieval times.

The Minister of Health, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai, said he hoped that the conference would contribute towards the humanization of science.

The 10-day conference, which is being attended by representatives from North and South America, Western Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Africa, India and Australia, will hear 132 papers on medical research throughout the world.



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## Forty Arrested in Crush At Family Reunions on Border

**By ANAN SEFADI**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Forty people were arrested yesterday as hundreds of Israeli Arabs stormed Mandel-

by the police as they attempted to cross through man's land.

Inter-family meetings are usually held on Mondays a-

Only one family from Haifa had a permit to meet relatives from Jordan. The others came in the hope that an election eve dispensation would be granted.

Police constables, some on horseback, were yesterday stationed at the Gate to prevent entry across the border.

Disturbances reached a peak when the Arabs stormed the Gate in an attempt to cross. Forty people, including a number of women, were ar-

Chief Inspector Michael Buchner said that only 12 were charged, the others being released immediately. There were also disturbances on the other side of

the border and many people are believed to have been detained. The crowds on the Jordan side only dispersed when police reinforcements arrived.

Several people, some of

whom carried baskets filled with gifts, were also detained

**TEL AVIV.** — Mayor Mordchai Namir yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Eliat, Mr. Yoseph Levi, that the decision to close the Side

Mayor Levi had written to the Tel Aviv Mayor asking him to find a way of keeping Sde Dov open, as its

It is understood here, however, that there is no other indication — other than Huton's book — that Beer has ever been to Moscow.

**Tel Aviv Stock Market**

	13/8	14/8
<b>\$ LINKED</b>		
3 1/2% Taseel Dollar	108 1/2	109 1/2
3 1/2% Zmudeti Dollar	94 1/2	94 1/2
4 1/2% Defense Loan	108 1/2	108 1/2
5 1/2% Foreign Loan		

Flights to Eilat and Gallilee,	43% Local Admin.	1961	1962
will be liquidated by stages.	53% Local Admin.	1960	1961
Arka is expected to operate	5% Keren Hay III	1961	1962
from the airfield for another	41% Pub. Elect. 87/64	1961	1962
18 months.	5% Fert. and Chem	1961	1962
	5% Nat. Oil Co.	964	97

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<b>Jerusalem Takes Over</b>	<b>C.O.L. LINKED</b>		
	4% Def. Loan	1181	1181

## First High School

Jerusalem's Beit Hinuch Tikhon in the Talbieh Quarter became the first Municipal high school yesterday with the signing of a contract by Ma-

by the Ministry of Education and representative of the school's management, the Education Ministry and the public.

Beit Hinuch Tikhon was founded by the Histadrut.

The Hebrew Gymnasium in

ORD. SHARES	
Isr. Elec. Ord. Sto	535
Otsar Hitt. reg.	3214
Gen. Mort. new	382
B"K. Leumi "A" or	380
Develop. Bank	1444
Afr. Pal. Invest.	246
ILDC 1960	238

Rassco Pref.	171 1/2	17
Ata Textile	100 1/2	19
Dukeh	120	12
Fert. & Chem.	115	11
Pal. Cold Storage	22 1/2	22
Pal. Potash	47 1/2	48
Teva	174	17
Phoenicia	111 1/2	11

ת.כ.א.ב.י.פ.	Paper Mills	1877	183
	Asia & Sij. Bros	2013	203
	Shemen	93	96
	Delek 11/13	3194	323
	Jordan Explor.	80	81
	Elern Invest.	3124	312
	B'k. Leumi Invest	339	344
	Moller Textile	1448	144

<b>ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS</b>	Nehushtan	135	139
The Tel Aviv-Yafo Municipality announces situations vacant for engineers and architects in the following fields:	Alliance "B"	30.37	—
Construction of cities	<b>PREF. SHARES</b>		
	44% 1st. Elect. 2nd	404	405
	7 % Hous. Mort. B'y	—	149
	<b>CURB</b>		
	Lapidoth	840	841
	Naphtha	114	114

Found. Wh. Dead Sea 108 106  
PIA 183 183

S. Buyers only; S. ex Die/Coupo

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**YESTERDAY'S TREND**  
Dollar Bonds - Irregular

Professional particulars may be obtained at the Municipal Engineer's Office, Room 309, 62 Shderot Kerem, Karyemet, and in matters of water from the Water Works Engineer.

Room 217, 13 Hehiv Ha-  
rakvet.

Applicants for the above  
situations are requested to  
apply promptly in writing,  
enclosing curriculum vitae,  
copies of documents and par-  
ticulars of professional ex-

perience, to the Municipality's Personnel Department, 31 Rehov Tchenichovski.

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## Soviet Communist Programme (VIII)

## Imperialism and New States

Following is the eighth instalment of the text of the draft third programme of the Soviet Communist Party, as translated into English by Tass, and published a fortnight ago.

## 8. The National Liberation Movement

The world is experiencing a period of stormy national-liberation revolutions. Imperialism suppressed the national independence and freedom of the majority of the peoples and put the fetters of colonial slavery on them, but the rise of socialism marks the advent of the era of emancipation of the oppressed peoples. A powerful wave of national-liberation revolutions is sweeping away the colonial system and undermining the foundations of imperialism. Young sovereign states have arisen, or are arising in one-time colonies or semi-colonies. Their peoples have entered a new period of development. They have emerged as makers of a new life and as active participants in world politics. As a revolutionary force destroying imperialism, the struggle is not yet over. The peoples who are throwing off the shackles of colonialism have attained different levels of freedom. Many of them, having established national states, are striving for economic sovereignty and durable political independence. The peoples of those formally independent countries that in reality depend on foreign monopolies politically and economically are rising to

fight against imperialism and reactionary pro-imperialist regimes. The peoples who have not yet cast off the chains of colonial slavery are conducting a heroic struggle against their foreign enslavers.

The young sovereign states do not belong either to the system of imperialistic states. But the overwhelming majority of them have not yet broken free from world capitalist economy even though they occupy a special place in it. They constitute that part of the world which is still being exploited by the capitalist monopolies. As long as they have not put an end to their economic dependence on imperialism, they will be playing the role of a "world countryside," and will remain objects of semi-colonial exploitation.

The existence of the world socialist system and the weakening of imperialism offer the peoples of the newly free countries the prospect of a national renaissance, of ending age-long backwardness and poverty, and achieving economic independence.

The interests of a nation call for the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, the eradication of foreign monopolies, the foundation of a national industry, the abolition of the feudal sys-

tem and its survival, the implementation of radical land reforms with the participation of the entire peasantry and in its interests, the pursuit of an independent foreign policy of peace, the democratization of the life of society and the strengthening of political independence. The solution of national problems is in the best interest of all patriotic and progressive forces of the nation. That is the basis on which the latter can be unified.

Foreign capital will retreat only before a broad union of patriotic democratic forces pursuing an anti-imperialist policy. The pillars of feudalism will crumble only under the impact of a general democratic movement. Non-but far-reaching agrarian reforms and a broad peasant movement can sweep away these remnants of medievalism, the fetters of the development of the productive forces, and solve the food problem that starves the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Political independence can be made secure only by a nation that has won democratic rights and freedoms and is taking an active part in governing the state.

## Anti-Imperialist Struggle

A consistent struggle against imperialism is a paramount condition for the solution of national tasks. Imperialism seeks to retain one-time colonies and semi-colonies within the system of capitalist economy and perpetuate their underprivileged position in it. United States imperialism is the chief bulwark of modern colonialism.

The imperialists are using new methods and new forms to maintain colonial exploitation of the peoples. They have recourse to whatever means they can: colonial wars, military blocs, conspiracies, terrorism, subversion, economic pressure, bribery, to control the newly free countries and to reduce the independence they have won to mere form or to deprive them of that independence. Under the guise of "aid" they are trying to retain their grip on the newly free countries and capture new ones to extend their social basis, lure the national bourgeoisie to their side, implant military despotic regimes and put obedient puppets in power. Using the poisoned weapon of national and tribal strife, the imperialists seek to split the ranks of the national-liberation movement; reactionary groups of the local exploiting classes play the role of allies of imperialism.

Imperialism thus remains the chief enemy, and the chief obstacle to the solution of the national problems facing the young sovereign states and all dependent countries.

A national-liberation revolution does not end with the winning of political independence. Independence will be unstable and will become fictitious unless the revolution brings about radical changes in the social and economic spheres and solves the pressing problems of national rebirth.

The working class is the most consistent fighter for the consummation of the revolution, for national interests and social progress. An industry develops, its ranks will swell and its role on the socio-political scene will increase. The alliance of the working class and the peasantry is the fundamental condition for the success of the struggle to carry out far-reaching democratic changes and achieve economic and social progress. This alliance must form the core of a broad national front.

The extent to which the national bourgeoisie will take part in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal struggle will depend in considerable measure on the solidity of the alliance of the working class and the peasantry. The national front also embraces the urban petty bourgeoisie and the democratic intelligentsia.

## Different Nationalisms

In many countries, the liberation movement of the peoples that have awakened proceeds under the flag of nationalism. Marxists-Leninists draw a distinction between the nationalism of the oppressed nations and the nationalism of an oppressed nation contains a general democratic element directed against oppression, and Communists support it because they consider it historically justified at a given stage. That element finds expression in the striving of the oppressed peoples to free themselves from im-

perialist oppression, to gain national independence and bring about a national renaissance. But the nationalism of an oppressed nation has yet another aspect, one expressing the ideology and interests of the reactionary exploiting top stratum.

The national bourgeoisie is dual in character. In modern conditions the national bourgeoisie in those colonial, onetime colonial and dependent countries where it is not connected with the imperialist circles is objectively interested in accomplishing the basic tasks of an anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution, its progressive role and its ability to participate in the solution of pressing national problems are, therefore, not yet spent.

But as the contradictions between the working people and the properties classes grow and the class struggle inside the country becomes more aggravated the national bourgeoisie shows an increasing inclination to compromise with imperialism and domestic reactionaries.

(To be continued. Previous instalments appeared on August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13.)

## Readers' Letters

## APPEAL TO BASTUNI

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was just about to write a "fan-letter" to Mr. Rustom Bastuni for his level-headed statement which appeared in your paper when I read your today's editorial, which gives expression to some of my own ideas in this connection.

I only hope that Mr. Bastuni will find such understanding not only amongst Jews, where the impact would be small, but that he will find ways again to be politically active in order to find an echo amongst Israeli Arabs, where his influence is needed.

Yours, etc.

NON-ALIGNED HOUSEWIFE

(Name and address supplied) Bnei Brak, August 10, 1961

## ELECTION SPENDING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — FIVE's idea to put party propaganda in a good purpose is a good one. May I add my pledge to vote for the first party to contribute in due proportion to its election budget is no bad proposal — towards the establishment of a children's isolation ward in Jerusalem and similar urgently required public health needs forgotten both by voluntary donors and those whose duty it is to care?

Yours, etc.

H. LERCHENTHAL

Haifa, August 9, 1961

## JERUSALEM TRANSPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — With due regard for the improvement in Jerusalem's traffic situation by the removal of the Central Bus Station from the centre of town and the extension of two important bus lines Nos. 6 and 15 — there is still one obvious shortcoming, namely the failure of line No. 16 to link Rehavia and its surroundings, while it may be that at the same time Jaffa Road is somewhat too well served comparatively speaking. We also think that this inequity should be corrected. Your correspondent's suggestions will be brought up by us for consideration by the competent committee.

Public Relations Department Hamaksher Cooperative Society Ltd. Jerusalem, July 31.

## PEN FRIENDS

KAMIL ISMAIL, 18, of 42 Middle Street, Fort, Galle, Ceylon, is very eager to have a pen pal in Israel. He can correspond in English. His hobbies are photography, collecting stamps and coins.

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## STORMY SEA



By arrangement with 'Ma'ariv'

## YESTERDAY'S PRESS

## ELECTION FINALE

It may seem strange, writes out how it hopes to serve as an alternative to the party now in power.

Davar (Histadrut) takes Abud Ha'avoda severely to task for calling on all parties to join hands and declares that not one of them will join a coalition government unless there are iron-clad guarantees that the situation that brought about the start of the present elections would not be repeated. This is the same as advocating a split Knesset from the start, a strange way of putting the country on a sound democratic basis for which avowedly the party has been fighting.

Herst catalogues a long list of Mapai sins of commission and omission in the latest phase of its rule, adding that it has done everything possible to evade discussion during the campaign of issues in which the electorate is most interested, but has used vast sums of money and deft devices to divert attention from matters that are comparatively insignificant.

Truth be told, all else writes Lamerhav (Abud Ha'avoda) in its comment on the Ben-Gurion-Gallil controversy, arguing that the repeated attempts of the Prime Minister to belittle the importance of the Hagana and its founders and to arrogate to himself the credit for setting up the Israel Army and its triumph in the War of Liberation only negates his demand that Gallil's demand that the No. 16 line be extended to the station. Hamaksher asked for a post-mortem of a few weeks in order to test the reaction of the public to the route changes made so far.

The Municipality will continue to press to have the No. 16 line extended.

Press and Information Office Jerusalem, July 31.

## Municipality Replies

When the service to the new station was being discussed by the relevant authorities, the Municipality's representatives fully appreciated the vital necessity of this link to the public, demanded that the No. 16 line be extended to the station. Hamaksher asked for a post-mortem of a few weeks in order to test the reaction of the public to the route changes made so far.

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Press and Information Office Jerusalem, July 31.

## NATURE NOTES

CACTI are not liked by everybody. I know. Some think them grotesque malformations, others hate their prickles, and still more people say they would enjoy the blooms if only they would not have to endure the flowerless plant all the year round just to have it bloom for one night.

There is something in all these plaints; still there are cactus lovers and the writer confesses she also belongs to that somewhat crotchety company. Now a stranger has sent me a photo, accompanied by a letter, which has made me nearly burst with envy. It is of a Cereus (Queen of the Night or Serpent Cactus), trained between two uprights which, I should say, are about two metres high — he doesn't say — and which in

one night produced 37 blooms. Seeing that each flower is usually the size of a desert plate and surpassingly lovely in form, resembling a water-lily, I can imagine what the little snapshot only faintly suggests, and I consider it is worth watering the plant for a whole year to see such a sight.

In this connection I remember a novel by Mrs. Canfield (the New England author long dead who wrote some excellent village tales in her time) where a cereus is about to bloom (one single flower, of course, no more) — and the farmer invites the whole village to see it opening and then to celebrate with a dance. What a celebration, I wonder, did my unknown correspondent in Holon have for his 37 blooms! P. A.

## QUEEN OF THE NIGHT

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## MARGINAL COMMENT

## The Thaw That Never Was

By Nisim Rejman

THING peculiar to the present state of affairs?

The writer seems to think that it is peculiar to the present regime: The intellectual, he says, had the door half-open for political action, for leading the people against the government of the day, and there was reciprocity between writers and the public, whom they sought to lead in the popular struggle. The reason for this, according to Muhammad, is that these writers knew for certain that the old regime was about to crumble, and were willing to sacrifice "a year or two in prison" since it was merely a question of time...

NOW things have changed. "Perhaps the most important factor leading to the present isolation of the intellectuals," Muhammad goes on to say, "is this new conception of democracy — a conception which the Revolution has not revealed with the same clarity and starkness with which it revealed its other ideas. Perhaps the only justification for this failure is its preoccupation with foreign affairs..." But this lack of attention to "the old democratic conception of liberty" is very temporary, since it will cease as soon as the pressures of foreign policy cease to hold the regime's whole attention...

At last coming round to the point, Muhammad let it slip that the Revolution's inattention to the old view of democracy "has created a sort of weakness which can be called fear." This fear, he explains, "was a very natural reaction to the suppression of every word spoken against the Revolution in its first stage." Muhammad writes, in a way which suggests that he does not believe a word of it, that the intellectuals now ought to stand up and announce the end of this state of affairs. If this has not yet happened, he adds, "it is because fear still reigns supreme in the hearts of the writers and intellectuals — a fear which has killed everything that is liable to give them confidence in what they write and what they think..."

It is all so reminiscent of Ilya Ehrenberg's famous "thaw." As a matter of fact Halkal actually uses the term in one of his articles on the "Crisis," claiming that his is an attempt to bring about the desired thaw. A strange comment on this praiseworthy attempt of Halkal's came in the form of an anonymous letter to him in reply to his article. The writer, no doubt one of those same intellectuals who are being accused of lack of reciprocity with the Revolutionary Drive, bluntly told "Al-Ahram" Editor that "the free discussion" to which he had invited his readers is nothing but "a trap to unmask opponents!"

Tel Aviv, August 13.

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